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The Hand at the Policyholder's Throat.

There is grave question of the sanity of a Board of Directors which commits itself to such a course as that followed on Thursday by the directors of the Equitable. There is also, and we say it with profound reluctance, grave ques-

tion of their moral responsibility. We have taken occasion to point out, and there are few thoughtful or competent observers who fail to agree with us, that the gravest danger which threatens this country and its Government is that which has its origin in corporate dishonesty and the outrages committed in corporate management on the body corporate. It is this which makes possible the quick and thoughtless response all over the land to the headlong and stubborn impulses of our President, this which threatens the security and very existence of property and this which finds its express on in the clamor for Federal regulation of everything and municipal control of all general utilities.

No more flagrant instance, to our mind, of gross, persistent and systematized dishonesty has ever come to light than that of the Equitable corporation. Just enough has been revealed to disclose an interminable vista of corruption and peculation in the administration of the most sacred fiduciary institution that we know in our social scheme of life. And what is the result? The trustees and directors, in a panic at the disclosure, resolve to shut it out from public scrutiny, to heap detergents and disinfectants over it, to whitewash the casement of the cesspool and to enshroud the whole unspeakable thing in a fictitious oblivion. They have undertaken the impossible.

It is impossible that public opinion, which is stronger than boards of directors, stronger than the Legislature, stronger than the Governor of the State, stronger than all the subservient tools of a polluted and debauched political hierarchy at Albany and elsewhere,-it is impossible, we say, that public opinion will tolerate a HARRIMAN in the control of such a public institution as the Equita-

We admit that this man controls the Legislature, as he boasts that he does. We admit that he is a powerful and most baleful figure in the depraved politics of our unhappy State and that the fountains of justice and the law are poisoned by him at their source. We admit that there is no recourse for the victims: that the law has been so contaminated and perverted that it is made, in provision for this very contingency, to deny all relief. repulsive influences which now have the policyholders of the Equitable and the power of public opinion to invoke.

Latin-American Securities and Presi- | simple."

dent Roosevelt. Notwithstanding the adjournment of our Senate without ratifying the treaty concluded with Santo Domingo, the provisional arrangement for the collection of that republic's customs revenues by United States agents has caused European holders of Latin-American securities to take for granted that President ROOSEVELT will also interpose on their behalf in the case of other defaulting commonwealths in the Western Hemisphere. The prices of those securities have consequently undergone a sudden and extensive appreciation on the London Stock Exchange. The boomers fail to note a material distinction that

Mr. ROOSEVELT is likely to make. There is no doubt that the change in market values of some of these securities should be highly gratifying to the speculators who have bought them for a rise. The advance has been general, although, of course, not uniform. Even Honduras securities went up from 5 to 9, although nobody acquainted with the fiscal resources of that country expects it to pay a debt which now, if accrued interest be added to principal, amounts to nearly a hundred million dollars. Guatemala's credit is also very low, yet her bonds, which not long ago would fetch only \$16 on a par value of \$100, have lately sold at \$27. Costa Rica is relatively a law abiding, orderly and trustworthy republic, yet its bonds, of which some \$13,500,000 are held in Europe, could have been bought at 15 cents on the dollar before the present movement began; a face value of more than \$17,000,000, it understood to be in British hands, have also been quoted recently at 40, a figure that represents an advance of 25 points. The appreciation cannot be due in this instance to any hope of securing a part of the \$10,000,000 paid for the canal franchise to the republic of Panama by the United States, for our State Department thorized his fiscal agent in Europe, Vice-President VELUTINI, to sign, an agreethe discharge of the Caracas Governas of every other Latin-American secur-

Mr. ROOSEVELT means to pursue elsewhere the course which he has adopted

with regard to Santo Domingo. What the speculators in these securities fail to notice is that the provisional arrangement by which custom houses were turned over to the United States was entered into voluntarily by the Dominican Government; indeed, the initiative was taken by President MORALES. There is despatch to the Toronto Globe: no reason to suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would try to act as receiver of a delinquent Latin-American commonwealth against its will. Such a deduction may

possibly have been drawn from the language used by him on one or two occasions, but we may be sure that he would not venture upon any such step in view of the discouraging way in which even his assent to Santo Domingo's spontaneous proposal has been received by the Senate. That any other defaulting commonwealth will follow Santo Domingo's example and request Mr. Roosevell's intervention is doubtful, owing to the misgiving with which the intentions of our Government, however upright and honorable they may really be, are beginning to be regarded throughout Latin-America. It is tolerably certain that, while former filibustering expeditions are unforgotten, neither Nicaragua nor Honduras nor any other Central American State will invite our President to take possession of its custom houses. It is equally improbable that a proposal to that effect would come from Bogota, Caracas or Quito. Indeed, the only South American country that might In connection with the establishment reconcile itself, not only to the occupation of its custom houses by American agents, but even to political incorporation with the United States, is Peru, which

pect of avenging herself upon Chile and of recovering the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which, as she thinks, are withheld Not only would our Senate refuse to uphold Mr. ROOSEVELT in an attempt to force himself on a Latin-American republic in the function of receiver-an any desire to make-but it is by no means ment with the Dominican Republic will

The Tides and the Canal. The Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, recently from the Isthmus, was

might see in such a connection a pros-

from her unjustly.

eventually be ratified.

reported on Thursday as saying: "The difference in tide between the Pacific and Caribbean can be controlled by tide locks, although this is not necessary with a sea level canal. The tide in the Pacific rises ten feet higher and falls ten feet lower than it does in the Caribbean. The canal. however, will be forty-seven miles long and will take up this difference. We do not place locks at Sandy Hook to control the tide in the Hudson, and that river is always navigable. So will the canal

be navigable at all times." Mr. WALLACE'S remarks on the tide question lead our neighbor the Tribune to express the opinion that the chief objection to a sea level canal project is now removed:

former plan (the tide level canal), based chiefly upon the fact that the tide of the Pacific rises at times ten feet above and falls ten feet below the level of the Caribbean. That, some have said, would require the construction of tide locks, or else there would be a perfectly irresistible and destructive torrent rushing to and fro in the canal-a regular Ningara millrace."

reply to this alleged outcry, the Tribune

continues: " We really owe Mr. WALLACE a debt of gratitude public welfare beneath their heels can for calling attention to that point, which ought to escape that retribution which it is in the have been perfectly obvious to everybody, but which people without number appear to have overlooked-chiefly, we suppose, because it was so.

> of tides in a sea level canal at Panama the main question they have not the importance which the Tribune attaches to them. We have heard no very general outcry excited by the bugaboo of the inrushing tides. When the sea level canal at Suez was proposed the project was violently opposed because of the at Panama.

> The mistake of our contemporary is in supposing that those who hesitate to approve a canal policy of "sea level or nothing" are influenced "chiefly" by apprehensions about the tides. That consideration may be dismissed, as Mr. WALLACE points out, by intelligent beings. Much more important are the questions of excavation at all points along the canal line to the sea level, involving an enormous increase of cost and an unknown extension of the time which must slapse before the waterway shall become available for the purposes

of commerce and national defence. More light on these questions is what the people want and expect to obtain from President ROOSEVELT'S excellently organized staff of engineering experts.

Canada's New Tangle.

a large slice of her territorial possessions now they have risen to 40. The bonds of | into two new Provinces there has come Colombia, a quantity of which, possessing a situation quite unlooked for and most

unfortunate. Because of her large Roman Catholic population the long established school system of the Dominion has provided children and Roman Catholic children. In the older Provinces of the east, constituting the original members of the federation established in 1867, the sysis known to have declined to further the tem for which provision was made by wishes of the Bogota Government in the British North America act has found that direction. The advance of Vene- a generally satisfactory adjustment to zuela bonds may be owing partly to the | the requirements of the community. agreement, which President Castro au- In the rapidly developing western areas, where the new population is chiefly of the Protestant faith, there has been ment, namely, that 60 per cent. of the friction for a number of years. Maninet receipts of all Venezuelan custom | toba, with more than 85 per cent. of her houses except two should be devoted to people non-Catholics, has been seriously disturbed. In 1896 the issue bement's obligations. In the case of this, came acute. In 1897 concessions were made to the Catholics. These were ity, however, the remarkable jump up- accepted on the advice of the Pope,

observers mainly to the assumption that | year. But the step was a compromise

and not a settlement. The discussion of the separate school system in the proposed new Provinces has brought the Manitoba matter to the front once more, and charges are brought, with evidence to support them, an improper ecclesiastical interference in Canadian politics. The case is clearly stated in the following Winnipeg

"WINNIPEG, April 4 .- (Special) -The Manitebe School law as it stands provides that in any school in towns and cities with forty or more Roman Catholic children, and in any school in villages or small districts with twenty-five or more Roman Catholic children, the trustees, on petition of the parents, may employ a duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in each school. In any school in towns and cities with forty or more non-Roman Catholic children, and in any school in villages or small districts with twenty-five or more non-Roman Catholic children, the trustees shall upon petition of the parents, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher. The law further provides for the allotment of days for giving religious instruction to Catholie and non-Catholie children where the second room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for religious instruction, but the law expressly declares: 'No separation of pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.' By comparing the above with the 'Sbaretti memerandum,' it will be seen that the terms of the memorandum would contemplate a reduction in the numbers from forty to thirty and from twenty-five to fifteen respectively, and would also contemplate separate ac commodation as well as separate teachers for the Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic children

of the new provinces there has come a movement for the extension of the boundary lines of Manitoba. On April 4 the Hon. ROBERT ROGERS, the Minister tually if not actually charged the Canadian Premier with collusion with Mgr. SBARETTI, the Papal Delegate, in the submission to him (Rogers) and to the Hon. COLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney-General of Manitoba Province, of proposals for an extension of the boundaries of the province in exchange for acceptance attempt which we do not believe he has of amendments to the Manitoba School the barbarian mind that the catalogue certain that even the voluntary agree- the despatch quoted above. Premier provide for skirts, petticoats and things, LAURIER has definitely repudiated the SBARETTI had been authorized to make any such proposals or to discuss the matter on behalf of the Dominion Gov- kinks covered by the charity of "&c."? ernment. He also declared that neither he nor any of his colleagues had ever discussed the question with Mgr. SBA-RETTI, and that at no time had there been any correspondence between himself or his colleagues and the Papal Delegate in regard to it.

This denial, of course, takes the matter out of party politics, while it leaves | additional "&c." a most unfortunate sectarian complication and places Mgr. SBARETTI in a position which he has thus far declined to explain-that of attempting interference with political affairs, and of adding fuel to sectarian fires already sufficiently active. Nor does the matter stop at the mere point of interference. It is declared that the proposals, as expressed, constituted either a bribe or a threat. Commenting on the matter, the Toronto Globe of April 5 says:

"It is a matter for profound regret, therefore that a gentleman in Mgr. SBARETTE's position should have been guilty of conduct that must tend to increase the public excitement and intensify lics will make a great mistake if they impute the Island has some Thousands of the broadest minded and most solerant men in this Dominion will condemn the conduct of which Mgr. SBARETTI is accused, and which he tacitly acknowledges by refusing to deny. The spectacle of the representatives of a free Province being threatened by one who is not even a citizen Mr. WALLACE'S remarks on the effect of Canada, and whose interference in matters of State is a violation of sound and established maxims are sound and sensible, but as affecting of government, should be insolerable to every one who values the peace and liberty of his country. There should be no sectarian lines separating one citizen from another on this ground:"

At the present time only one of two conclusions seems possible. Either Mr. ROGERS has, for political reasons, distorted and misrepresented the case in difference of level between the Mediter- a most reprehensible manner, or Mgr. ranean and the Red Sea. The ditch was SBARETTI has overstepped the bounds dug and experience has shown that the of propriety and good judgment. In inset of water is a negligible factor. The either case a most unhappy feature has same thing, no doubt, would be apparent | been projected into a sufficiently tangled situation.

The People's Street Cars.

Judge DUNNE has been elected Mayor of Chicago in the expectation that somehow he will be able to bring about "immediate" municipal ownership of the street railways. The traction companies seem resigned to his election. Either they will sell at a good bargain properties some of which are described as being much worse than good second hand condition, or, by means of the law's delay, "immediate" will be translated into "paulo-post-future."

Mr. HARRY GORDON SELFRIDGE, chairman of the Fabian Mr. HARLAN'S committee, gives this analysis of popular

"The result shows that the people want municipal ownership at once. They misunderstood the promise. They think they are going to get Out of Canada's proposal to convert good service on the street cars at once. They think municipal ownership will bring shorter hours and more pay for the employees."

So far as hours and pay are concerned this is a reasonable expectation, although taxpayers may not be enthusiastic over it. So far as efficiency of service is concerned there may be room so-called separate schools for Protestant for doubt. Will civil service reform principles rule in the selection and retention of the city's street railway employees or will "pull" prevail? It is said that the organization of the next City Council will be "non-partisan." Non-partisanship is apt to break down when the offices are to be divided. It is easy to imagine, too, that the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature are not going to keep their fingers out of that opulent Cook county pie. - It may become as hard to get rid of a Chicago car conductor as it is to get rid of a New York policeman.

Mr. James Prase, another Fabian manager, makes an obvious if slightly bilious remark:

"The people evidently shink they are to be rid ward is attributed by well informed issued in an encyclical on Dec. 25 of that at once of our street car troubles. Lots of them | ned still much to learn.

think that with DUNKE in office they will ride free on the cars to morrow, and within a month I ven ture to say there will be any number of persons refusing to pay their fares on the ground that the

street cars belong to the people." Why should the people pay to ride "on their own cars?" Will not "free rides for the people" be the cry soon after the municipal cars begin to whiz?

Among the many admirable qualities of Chicago, courage and an open mind for experiments are not the least. Experiments at the cost of the taxpayers are fascinating, and the Socialism habit may be like the morphine habit -you must increase the dose.

Hail to the Chef!

A "glad hand" to our old friend the Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON. He stands upon the battlements of his Brookline observatory. The pure, chill air of political economy inflates his nostrils. Statistics thicker than gypsy moths that strow the woods of Saugus float down upon him.

He appointed a commission of three women expert stenographers to investigate the amount and cost of proper clothing for a woman for four years. This period was selected so as to include the wear of outer garments for four years and others for a shorter time. This is the revised and official list made by the commission:

"Eight hats, trimmed by the wearer; eight pairs of shoes (Oxfords); eight pairs of high shoes; two outer garments for summer; two outer garments for winter; sixteen cotton shirt waists; twenty-four pairs of stockings; two kimonos; four cotton shirt waist suits; ten undershirts; forty-eight handkerchiefs; eight corset covers; neckwear; eight night gowns; two umbrellas; eight pairs of cotton gloves; six winter undervests; four woollen shirt waists; two silk shirt waists; of Public Works in that province, vir- twelve corsets; six summer undervests; eight pairs of kid gloves; eight pairs of rubbers; sixteen pairs of cotton drawers; one muff; belts, buckles, &c."

Divide by four, and you have the annual quota, the average cost of which as computed from the estimates of four Boston department stores is \$65.

It is not for inexperts to meddle with these high matters; but it is curious to act according to the terms expressed in of proper clothes for women doesn't or even contain a quadrennial appropriastatement of Mr. Rogers that Mgr. | tion for a "Boston bag," the very basis and foundation of society in Massachusetts. Are these and other missing

These perhaps unworthy doubts may be dismissed lightly. Sitting as an expert commission, Mr. ATKINSON finds that "an adult woman may be nourished completely with food of an appetizing quality" at a cost of \$65 a year, or, if she must have luxuries, on \$80 a year. A slight cut in luxuries will give her the

April is the fisherman's month in New York; the open season for anglers begins in some counties of the State on April 1 and in some others on April 15 or later. The open season of fisherman's narratives, of marvellous hauls and catches, of choked streams and ravenous schools, is some distance off, but the period of the "first catches of the season" is here. Shad and trout are the fish which get the most attention in New York from those whose stock of veracious anecdotes comes fresh from the reel of experience.

In some New York counties the open season for trout begins on April 15, in some this city. others on April 30. Trout may be caught After quoting the Chief Engineer's altogether too much in evidence. Boman Catho and sold in New York city until Oct. 1. Long resentment which will undoubtedly be exhibited and pools in the State. They are reported over this lacident to bigotry or any silled feeting. as being well stocked. During the winter hundreds of trout streams in the northern part of New York and especially in the Adirondack region were frozen fast, as the local phrase is, thereby destroying thousands of fish. In the Long Island streams, however from current reports, which as they relate to fish are of course truthful, the winter, though severe, was not marked by long periods of intense and unbroken cold, destructive to animal and fish life, and the Long Island streams have trout in abundancs.

For the sake of the credibility of all fishermen, professional and amateur, it is to be hoped that this is not a report of the Chefoo variety, but an authentic statement which can be substantiated later by the rigid test of the scales.

EL-7 2-1 The Spirit and the Dikes of Holland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial "What Does Germany Alm At!" does not take the spirit of Holland into account. You speak of rman armies landing on Dutch soil and occu pring all points of strategic value as if the ancient spirit of Holland existed no more; and you forget that a German dragoon can no more live with six inches

a German dragoon can no more live with six inches of water over his head than a rat can.

I am afraid Mr. Arnoid White is a stranger to the topography of Holland. If Mr. White will look up what the Dutch have accomplished in the way of providing means for inundating their land since they drowned some of Alva's force he will. I believe, agree with me that taking Holland, or rather attempting to take it, won't be such a sweet job as

was born in Holland, am an engineer and am fairly well posted in regard to its "water defence powers," and for that reason respectfully protest against Mr. White's assumption that Holland is out of the race when it involves her own interest.

I also protest against the statement that the seizure of Holland would not be a worse crime than the seizure of Poland or Silests, in which you must agree when you admit that the Hollanders created their own soil; they took it by hard work from and hold it by hard work against the sea.

I believe the sea will get much of it back before
Mr. White will see it under the Kaiser's rule.

J. J. DE KINDER. UNION LEAGUE CLUB. Philadelphia. April 6.

Uncle Sam's Stickless Gum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Every one nows that this is the greatest nation upon the face of the earth, and that its men are the bravest and its women the faircet; that is to say, every one except the people of other nations, and they don't except the people of other hathors, and they don't count. In the matter of efficient gum upon the back of postage stamps, however, we might take lessons from poor old Turkey, even. Could you not agitate this little matter, which affects us all?

New York, April 7.

A. A.

The Words That Puzzle Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Answering Charles Robert Gaston's query in to-day's SUN as to the ten ordinary words which oothersome to spell correctly, I beg to submit th Allotment, benefited, comparative, following: control, duiness, forego, fuini, gauge, inoculate prescience. FRANK HEPAT. BROOKLYN, April 6.

Mannibal's Bureau of Military Information. Hannibal was crossing the Alps.
"Yes," he boasted, "I know Italy lies beyond 'em A sweet girl graduate told me so." Armed with this information, he marched val-

Luculius had fust given his famous dinner 'And it didn't come out of the insurance company either," he boasted.

Herein we may see that the uncanny ancients

THE KAISER AT TANGIER. His Speech Aimed at England Bather Than France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action of the German Emperor at Tangler is treated as something surprising, but if all the circumstances connected with and leading up to it are taken into consideration, i was only what might have been expected It was no sudden impulse of the Emperor his Government that found expression at Tangier, and it was not so much against France as against England that his speech was directed. It was but an incident in the political and commercial struggle that has been going on between England and Ger-many since 1871, and that has become more acute since 1878, the year of the Berlin Congrees, when the distribution of the Ottoman Empire began.

During the lifetime of Lord Salisbury there existed an unwritten modus vivendi between the two countries that was completely set aside after his relinquishment of office and death; and a new policy of antagonism to Germany all over the world and in every sphere of action has taken its place, more especially in connection with the German enterprises in Turkey. The Bagdad railway from Constantinople, that should have been completed long ago, is only now painfully struggling over the Taurus Mountains, about dway between those two points, owing to the financial and political opposition of England. The story of the obstruction to its prolongation to Koweit is now ancient his-Then in Africa there has been continual friction between the two countries; the latest instance being the obstacles put in the way of the landing of German troops and war material in Southwest Africa for the suppression of the Herrero revolt, and the alleged negligence of the British authorities in the Cape Colony in the observance of the duties of neutrality

The Anglo-French arrangement regarding Egypt and Morocco without consulting on notifying Germany, coming on top of the other circumstances mentioned, seems to have been the climax: and now we have to

other circumstances mentioned, seems to have been the climax; and now we have to wait to see the result. It is not probable that the German Emperor will act with precipitation. With all his strenuosity and appearance of impulsiveness, he is capable of self-restraint, and he has cool headed and patient advisers. British policy in Egypt and Arabia has thrown the Sultan into his arms; and Italy is having cause of trouble with France in Tunis, where the French population is almost exclusively official, and the rest that is European and in large numbers is Italian. Austria to-day practically depends on Germany for its existence politically, and were it to take up an anti-German attitude in such a conflict as one with France alone or France and England combined would be, the Germans of Austria, who in the spread of German influence in the Near East see their own advantage, would not be slow to throw themselves into the balance against the two Western Powers. But it is, as I have said, rather against England than France that the German Emperor has spoken. The defeat of Russia leaves him without fear on the Eastern frontier, and he can use the Turk politically and religiously, and though the British navy might sweep the sea of the German fiag, it could not reach a German army on its way to the Indian frontier through Russia, nor penetrate to the Black Sea without passing under the fire of forts armed with German guns manned by German and Turkish gunners. There is no likelihood, however, that the situation will lead to any such issue as I have sketched.

The fiscal and general conditions in France will not allow of war with Germany, and England has no army with which to supperther if it took place. The financial and social disturbance it would cause in Europe would not be very dissimilar from that produced in Russia by the war with Japan.

New York, April 6. ot be very dissimilar from that Russia by the war with Japan. New York, April 6.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT LAW.

Becent Accidents Attributed to the Permitted Use of Lime-Cement Mortar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In the matter of the buildings which recently fell while in process of erection in this borough and in The Bronx I beg leave to submit the following:

In my opinion, based upon considerable experience, the buildings fell because the ortar froze before it had begun to set, and the cause for its not setting sooner or at all after it had frozen was the admixture of

The building law permits the addition of lime to cement mortar, and some architects allow it in their specifications. But the building code and the architect do not contemplate its use in the manner commonly observed in

It is well known that a bricklayer can lay the irritations and heartburnings that are already in the streams of Long Island after April 1, many more bricks in lime-cement mortar than in pure cement mortar, and freshly slaked lime warms up the mixture so that it works fairly heit, even though the bricks be frosted. A hollow is made in the sand heap and

A nollow is made in the sand neap and a barrel of lime slaked therein; while still steaming and slaking it is mixed with six to nine times its bulk of sand and, in most cases, with some cement mortar. The mortar thus prepared, steaming hot and filled with unslaked particles of lime, is used in running up the brickwork. Let it be assumed that bricklaying goes on between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the thermometer during those hours registering not below 24 degrees. The particles of lime in the mortar in the wall continue slaking and expanding and thus break down the initial set of the mortar. The lower temperature at night freezes the mortar before any setting has taken place, and by the time the frost is out of the mortar on the next day or following days there is no set in it and consequently no hold upon the bricks.

The mixing of fresh lime with cement is the prime cause of much poor masonry—the nature of the two is so antagonistic that each destroys the efficacy of the other. Most walls so laid have but little more strength than if laid in mortar of sand and water alone. A slight settlement due to rain, insecure foundations or any other cause may throw the walls out of plumb and they fall. barrel of lime slaked therein:

A slight settlement due to rain, insecure foundations or any other cause may throw the walls out of plumb and they fall.

I see no reason why the Superintendent of Buildings or his inspectors should be held responsible for these failures. There may have been violations of the building code in other directions, but none is needed to explain such catastrophes.

For the protection of builders who do not permit the use of freshly slaked lime in mortar, those builders who do use it should be held responsible for their methods.

New YORK, April 6.

ENGINEER.

THE SMALL RESTAURANTS. Injustices Worked on Them by the Present

Liquor Laws. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The sug gestion that small, cheap restaurants in the foreign quarters might keep themselves alive by permitting their guests to buy wine out side and have it sent in for their meals is good as far as it goes. I have known just that thing to be done. In all probability, how-ever, if it became a custom, persons interested in the welfare of their neighbors would manage to have legislation enacted forbidding the practice. Furthermore, competition is so sharp among the cheap restaurants that they must have the profits arising from the sale

of wine in order to keep going.

Many of them furnish for 30 or 40 cents a full and wholesome dinner of fresh and clean food along with a schooner of beer or of mixed wine and seltzer. There is very little profit in such meals, but many of the patrons add another glass of wine at 5 cents, and the proprietors ordinarily sell a good deal of in bottles or by the case, and thus add to their profits. There seems to be no good reason why a restaurant with the privilege of selling wine by the bottle or the case and serving it with meals, but not by the drink over the bar, should not be licensed at a relatively low

should not be licensed at a relatively low rate.

Perhaps it is not easy to distinguish between a real and a make-believe meal, but it is not impossible; and if we are really to have an improved police and detective force it will not be so hard in the future to administer a reasonable excise law. I do not expect that vice can be entirely dissociated from the business of selling liquor, but I do believe that the needs of many thousands of decent foreign residents and the rights of those who eater to them in the matter of meals can be safeguarded, if only legislatore will wake to the fact that this State is not in form at least a despotism and that the humblest citizen who is trying to earn an honest living is entitled despotism and that the humblest citizen who is trying to earn an honest living is entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of the Government.

This subject may seem to some persons of small moment since it concerns immediately

This subject may seem to some persons of small moment since it concerns immediately only a few humble restaurants and their frequenters, but behind it is a principle of really high importance. The law should present itself to the citizen in a benevolent guise rather than with an aspect of brute tyranny, and perhaps this is more important in the case of the foreign born citizen than of the native. Warrield, April 6. E. N. V.

Mr. Splinter's Job. From 13: Topeka Capital Mr. Splinter runs a lumber yard at Plainville. HARLEM R. R. LEASE UPHELD. Appellate Court Regards It as Most Ad-

vantageous for the Stockholders. The Appellate Division affirmed unaninously yesterday a judgment, entered on the report of a referee, dismissing the suit brought by the Continental Insurance Company and other stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad to have set aside an agreement entered into in 1898 by that company with the New York Central Railroad Company, which leases the Harlem road.

The agreement provided that the Harlem company should issue \$12,000,000 in new bonds, secured by a mortgage, and should redeem its old issue of a like amount of consolidated bonds. The Central agreed to pay an increased rental for the Harism property to the extent of 2 per cent. on the capital stock thereof, raising the rental from

to 10 per cent.

The lease dates back to 1873, and under its provisions the Central contracted to pay 7 per cent interest on the existing bonds of the Harlem. The bonds were redeemable in 1900, and the Harlem directors realized that a new issue could be made at a much lower rate. A new arrangement was reached by the directors of both companies and ratified at a stockholders' meeting.

Some 11,000 stockholders dissented and brought a suit. The directors of the Harlem company, they alleged, profited greatly by the arrangement. The Appellate Division says that only where fraud is shown can a contract ratified by the majority of stockholders be set aside. In this case there is not even the faintest proof of fraud. On the contrave, there is avery evidence On the contrary, there is every evidence that the directors made what they believed

INCREASING RURAL ROUTES.

More Than Five Thousand Established in

the Ten Months Ended April 1. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Over five thouthe ten months ended April 1 last, and over one thousand additional routes were authorized and will be put into operation within the next sixty days, according to a bulletin made public to-day by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Degraw. At this rate it will be but a comparatively brief time until every rural community in the country sufficiently populous to justify the service will have rural free delivery. Postmaster-General Cortelyou said to-day that the present policy of extension would be continued and that there would be no change save that an effort toward economy would be made wherever possible without curtailing the service.

On April 1 there were 29,996 rural route in operation, as against 24,566 on June 30, 1904. Petitions for additional routes to the number of 4,521 are pending, and of these 1,016 have been authorized and will be started within sixty days. The Ninth Indiana district has more rural routes than any other Congress district, having a total of 201. The Eighth Indiana district comes second, with 189.

SENATOR LODGE TIRED OUT.

He Is Going Abroad for Four Months to Get a Much Needed Rest.

Boston, April 7.-Senator Henry Cabot Lodge intends to take a longer vacation this year than in previous years, because he is very much overworked and tired out. Last year he was busily engaged as an adviser to President Roosevelt, and the year previous he was called upon to act as one of the arbitrators in the Alaskan boundary dispute. During the recent session of Congress he was one of the foremost figures. The death of Senator Hoar deeply affected Senator Lodge, and during Mr. Hoar's long illness the junior Senator deprived himself of a vacation.

While there are no serious conditions

While there are no serious conditions in evidence, Senator Lodge feels that he needs a vacation, and a long rest has been advised by his physicians and friends. The Senator intends to remain abroad four months, leaving Boston May 1 and returning in time for the opening of the fall campaign, about Sept. 1.

86.250 A MINUTE.

Park Commissioner Kennedy Proves to the

Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn asked the Board of Estimate yesterday for \$152,000 in special revenue bonds to pay the expenses of his department for the rest of the year. The board suggested that \$50,000 would be enough, but the Commissioner declared that he could never get along on that amount. He got \$75,000 on apromise. Commissioner made \$25,000 by

talking for four minutes," remarked the

The board also voted salaries for the probation officers in the Magistrates' courts. Six probation officers in this borough, eight in Brooklyn and one in The Bronx will each get \$900 a year, while three in Queens and two in Richmond will receive \$600. Formerly these officers worked withpay or were maintained by private

LIEUT. RICHARDS TO BE TRIED Court-Martial Ordered for the Army

Officer Who Pleaded Insanity. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Lieut. George S. Richards, Twenty-third Infantry, is to be tried again on charges of financial irregularities, which were not submitted at the first court-martial because it became known that Lieut. Richards intended getting off on a plea of insanity. When the charges off on a plea of insanity. When the before the original court-martial missed, following a decision that Richards was insane, a special board of army surgeons was ordered to pass upon his sanity and his fitness to remain in the service. This board decided that Richards was sane, and board decided that Richards was sane, and Secretary Taft has just ordered a court-martial to try the officer. The new charge is that he took money from an enlisted man in his command and failed to return it.

Movements of Naval Vessels. Washington, April 7 .- The battleship Oregon and the destroyers Barry and Chauncey have arrived at Cavite, the

cruiser Raleigh at Labuan and the cruiser Buffalo at Mare Island. The cruiser Prairie has sailed from Pen-sacola for Guantanamo, the cruiser Dixie from Guantanamo for Monte Cristi, the gunboat Eleano from Shanghai for Nan-kin, the collier Ce-sar from Pensacola for Culebra, the cruiser Cincinnati from Shang-Chemulpo, and the collier Alex ander from Cavite for Hong Kong.

Col. Girard Retired as a Brigadier. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Col. Alfred C. Girard of the medical department of the army was yesterday advanced to the grade of Brigadier-General and was to-day retired from active service. Col. Girard is a native of Switzerland and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the army in 1867. He reached the grade of Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General in June, 1902, and served with the Volunteer forces during the panish war and was recently stationed at

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- These army orders were sued to day: Capt. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry, to San Francisco.

Francisco.

First Lieut. George M. Lee. Seventh Cavalry
from Fort Riley to the Philippines.

The retirement from active service of Brig.Gen. Francis Moore is abandoned.

These naval orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Parker, from the clumbia and continue treatment at naval hospital. Pensacola.

Lieutenant-Commander P. J. Schell, when discharged from naval hospital, Norfolk, to home and three months sick leave.

Lie t. K. Mc. lybne to navy yard, Norfolk, Chapiain W. H. I. Reasey, from the Hancock

CLASH OVER THE SUBWAY.

B. Commission Asserts That the B. T.

Board Is Not the Whole Show. The State Railroad Commission will begin an inspection within a few weeks of the subway. The inspection will start as soon as the steam railway expert and the electrical expert finish an inspection of the elevated lines which is now in progress The commission will look over the subway chiefly to force an issue with the Rapid Transit Commission as to the respective jurisdiction of the two bodies.

The question of jurisdiction over the subway came up some weeks ago and is now before the Attorney-General. One of the members of the State Commission said yesterday that the absolute powers said yesterday that the absolute powers of the Rapid Transit Commission in laying out lines, granting franchises and letting contracts is conceded, but that the State Commission has the authority to inspert roads after they are built and provide for the safety of passengers. It was pointed out that the Rapid Transit Commission makes no inspections and does not investigate accidents.

gate accidents.

The examination of the elevated now being made is required every two years by law.
One of the Commissioners said yesterday
that when the subway is looked over the commission will probably recommend that a system of water pipes and hose connec-tions be put in the subway and that the cara be furnished with fire extinguishers.

The State Commission will give a hearing on April 26 in regard to complaints of danger in the New York Central's Eleventh avenue

ORDERS COPS TO VACATE.

Firemen, Too-Health Department Condemns Unhealthy Bronx Buildings. The Health Department served notice

yesterday on Capt. Herlihy of the Wakefield police station that the police must vacate the old house within five days because of its unsanitary condition. Commissioner sand new rural routes were established in McAdoo is not sure what he will do in the the various States and Territories during emergency. The new station house of the precinct, on the White Plains road about a quarter of a mile below the ramabackle old structure, is to be finished according to the contract on May 1. The Commissioner will see if it can't be made at least partly habitable sooner. If not he may ask the Health Department for a brief results. nanitable sooner. If not he may ask the Health Department for a brief respite. If this should be refused he will probably divide the men of the Wakefield precinct between the Williamsbridge and Westchester precincts.

The Health Department also notified fire Engine Company 63 at Westchester.

Fire Engine Company 63, at Westchester avenue, between Fulton street and White Plains avenue, that they must vacate their quarters within five days because they are

COLLEGE GETS THE MONEY. Wallace's Fortune of \$120,000 Will Go

to Washington and Jefferson. Under a decision rendered yesterday, by the Appellate Division, the Washington and Jefferson College of Washington, Pa., will benefit to the extent of about \$120,000 though the lower court held that the col-

lege was not entitled to the money.

John H. Wallace, an octogenarian, made
a will years ago in which he divided the
bulk of his \$130,000 estate among his numerous nephews, nieces and other relations. On Sept. 5, 962, he changed this disposi-tion of his property by a codicil and a dec-laration of trust. John D. Moffet, presi-dent of the Washington college, and John

dent of the Washington college, and John A. McIlvaine, its vice-president, were made trustees with Mr. Wallace of a fund of \$130,000, practically the whole estate, to be set aside, during Mr. Wallace's lifetime, for the benefit of the college.

By the codicil the provisions of the will were revoked and the deed of trust was confirmed in perpetuity, except that two minor legacies amounting to about \$10,000 were allowed to stand.

were allowed to stand.

In the Supreme Court the will was upheld, when Robert S. Hobb brought suft to have the codicil and declaration of trust set aside. The Appellate Division decides that the codicil is valid, and the deed of trust also. Judgment is directed to this effect for the college, and the trustees, who are also the executors are directed to pay over the money without further litigation.

FIGHT OVER SARASORN WILL. Son Ezekiel Contests It and Son Abraham

Surrogate Thomas made an order yes terday directing a hearing of the contest of the will of the late K. H. Sarasohn founder of the Jewish Daily News, on May 1. Previous reports of this proceeding indicated that Lawyer Abraham Hyman Sarasohn had been disinherited by his deceased father and was seeking by an action to set the will aside. The reverse

is the case.

The late Mr. Sarasohn in his lifetime gave one-third of his large publishing business to his son-in-law, another third to his son Ezekiel and kept one-third for to his son Ezekiel and kept one-third for himself. Mr. Sarasohn was auxious that his son Abraham should after his death have this third and be a partner in the nawspaper business. For that purpose he made the will and a written contract to that effect, specifying, however, in the contract that it should only become operative week his acres his acres here were seen and the contract that it should only become operative week his acres here were seen and the contract that it should only become opera-

tive upon his son's marriage.

After the death of Mr. Sarasohn his son
Ezekiel filed a contest of the will on the ground that it was not executed with the formalities required by statuts. Ex-Surro-gate Rastus S. Ransom, counsel for Lawyer Abraham H. Sarasohn, has now begur an action on the agreement, which is it writing and duly attested by witnesses to establish the son's rights in the publish-ing business, which are practically the ing business, which are practame as are set forth in the will.

DR. TANSLEY CUTS OFF HIS SON. Entire Estate Goes to Wife Whom He

Married Nearly Five Years Ago. The will of Dr. John Oscroft Tansley, who died at his home, 28 West Forty-third street. on March 25, was filed for probate yesterday. It contains no mention of his son, Frank Dudley Tansley, who is said to be a lawyer in practice in this city. In the will, which was executed on Nov. 28, 1901. will, which was executed on Nov. 28, 1801, he left all his property to Imogene Virginia Powers Tansley, to whom he was married "according to the laws of New Jersey, on Nov. 28, 1800, at the house of Charles Smith of Belleville, N. J." She is made sole executrix without bonds.

Charles W. Powers of 14 Linden avenue, Bloomfield, witnessed the will, as did David Webster of 327 Madison avenue. The value of the estate does not appear in the petition for probate.

for probate. GEORGE B. CARHART'S WILL. Once President of the New York, New

Haven and Hartford Rallroad. The will of George B. Carbart was filed for probate in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Carhart, who died at the age of 98, was in

Carhart, who died at the age of 98, was in the '60s president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was a director in the Union Trust Company.

The petition for probate was filed by his son, Amory Sibley Carhart of Tuxedo Park, who states that the real estate is valued at \$21,000 and the personal estate is about \$1,000,000. The sen gets the bulk of the estate. Many bequests, from \$45,000 down.are made to nephews and nieces and others.

and others. Frank B. Harper's Will.

VERSATLLES, Ky., April 7 .- The will of Frank B. Harper was opened this moraing. The old Joe Blackburn farm of 188 acres near Spring Station, is left to Therese Blackburn, granddaughter of Senator Blackburn, and the will gives to Senator Blackburn the right to make his home there for life and derive a reasonable support from the farm. All the remainder of his land, including Nantura Farm, and his horses are devised in trust to the testator's grandare devised in trust to the testator's grand nephews, Frank Harper Hawkins and Clin-